

# SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR TEMPORARY APPLICATION COMPONENT DELETION AND RELOAD ON A WIRELESS DEVICE

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### I. *Field of the Invention*

[0001] The present invention generally relates to data networks and computer communications across the data networks. More particularly, the invention relates to the installation and deletion of software applications and their components on wireless devices in selective communication with one or more application download servers across a wireless data network.

### II. *Description of the Related Art*

[0002] Wireless devices, such as cellular telephones, communicate packets including voice and data over a wireless network. Cellular telephones themselves are being manufactured with increased computing capabilities and are becoming tantamount to personal computers and hand-held personal digital assistants ("PDAs"). These "smart" cellular telephones have installed application programming interfaces ("APIs") onto their local computer platform that allow software developers to create software applications (commonly referred to as "programs") that are fully executable on the cellular telephone. The API sits between the wireless device system software and the software application making the cellular telephone computing functionality available to the application without requiring the software developer to have the specific cellular telephone system source code.

[0003] The software applications can come pre-loaded at the time the wireless telephone is manufactured, or the user may later request that additional programs be downloaded over cellular telecommunication carrier networks, where the downloaded applications are executable on the wireless telephone. As a result, users of wireless telephones can customize their wireless telephones through the selective downloading of applications, such as games, printed media, stock updates, news, or any other type of information or application that is available for download through the wireless network. In order to manage the cellular telephone resources, the user of the wireless telephone purposefully deletes applications and data from the wireless telephone platform to clear storage space so that new applications can be loaded onto the cleared storage.

[0004] In contrast to the larger computer platforms of personal computers and PDAs, wireless devices have limited resources, such as storage and processing, to devote to non-essential applications. Typically, the telecommunication applications have priority of usage of the system

resources, with other applications allocated resources as available. The wireless device thus only has a limited capacity for holding all files for applications, and the managing of resources is left up to the discretion of user of the telephone to delete applications to make room for new applications desired downloaded to the wireless device. The wireless device will not otherwise download an application that it does not have the resources to hold and execute.

[0005] In seeking to free resources on the wireless device, the user normally cannot remove certain components of a resident application without disabling the entire resident application. If the user sought to delete specific components, such action would controvert the intended freeing of resources as the disabled resident application cannot be restored without full reinstallation of the application. The useless undeleted application components still needlessly take up storage space even though the main application is unexecutable. This all-or-nothing deletion requirement for the resident software applications on the wireless device greatly limits the number of applications that can be resident on the wireless device and available to the user.

[0006] Accordingly it would be advantageous to provide a wireless device that can remove certain components of applications while maintaining important data for the application, such as licenses and user-specific data, to maximize the utilization of computer resources on the wireless device. Upon the wireless device requiring the deleted software components to again execute the application, the wireless device can obtain the software components through the wireless network. It is thus to the provision of such a system and method that can control the deletion and reloading of select software application components at the wireless device that the present invention is primarily directed.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] The present invention is a system and method for managing the loading and deletion of software application components on a wireless device, such as a cellular telephone, personal digital assistant, pager, or other computer platform. The wireless device has one or more resident executable software applications wherein each application includes one or more application components and application-associated data, such as software licenses and user-specific data, and the wireless device is in selective communication with a wireless network. There is at least one application download server on the wireless network that selectively communicates with wireless devices and downloads software applications and application components to the wireless devices.

[0008] To manage system resources, and especially storage space, the wireless device selectively deletes one or more application components of the one or more resident software applications without loss of the application-associated data, and then selectively prompts the application

[illegible]

[0010]

[0011]

[0012]

The step of selectively deleting at the wireless device one or more application components of the one or more resident software applications preferably occurs at the direction of the user of the wireless device when the user desires to clear resources to download a new software application that will require the resources. However, the deletion can occur as determined by the wireless device managing its resources in accord with the actions of the user seeking to download applications which requires the freeing of system resources.

[0013] The present invention also includes a wireless device itself that can function in the inventive system, and a program in a computer readable medium that directs a wireless device having a computer platform to perform the steps of the inventive method.

[0014] Accordingly, the primary object of the present invention is to provide a system and method that allow a wireless device to delete certain components of its resident software applications while maintaining important data for the applications, such as licenses and user-specific data, to maximize the utilization of computer resources, such as storage. The wireless device can still execute the software application for which components have been deleted by retrieving copies of the deleted software components through the wireless network from the application download server. The invention thus provides an advantage to the user of the wireless device through efficient usage of the wireless device system resources such that the user can have ready access to a larger amount of executable software applications than can be completely stored on the wireless device. While the component deletion and reloading processes can be at the direction of the user, the processes can also be fully automated on the wireless device such that the processes are transparent to the user.

[0015] Other objects, advantages, and features of the present invention will become apparent after review of the hereinafter set forth Brief Description of the Drawings, Detailed Description of the Invention, and the Claims.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

[0016] FIG. 1 is a representative diagram of the present invention system of managing the temporary deletion and reloading of software application components on wireless devices in selective communication with one or more application download servers over a wireless network.

[0017] FIG. 2 is a block diagram of the hardware components of an exemplary wireless network providing communication between different wireless devices and an application download server and database.

[0018] FIG. 3 is a file table resident on the wireless device platform specifically illustrating an application with its constituent components.

[0019] FIG. 4 is a flowchart illustrating the selective deletion of application components on the wireless device.

[0020] FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating the retrieval of the wireless device of application components from the application download server to restore an application on the wireless device such that the application is again executable.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

[0021] With reference to FIG. 1, there is shown the present inventive system 10 for the deletion and reloading of software application components on a wireless device, such as cellular telephone 12, in communication across a wireless network 14 with at least one application download server 16 that selectively transmits software applications and components to wireless devices across a wireless communication portal or other data access to the wireless network 14. As shown here, the wireless device can be a cellular telephone 12, a personal digital assistant 18, a pager 20, which is shown here as a two-way text pager, or even a separate computer platform 22 that has a wireless communication portal, and may otherwise have a wired connection 24 to a network or the Internet. The inventive system can thus be performed on any form of remote module including a wireless communication portal, including without limitation, wireless modems, PCMCIA cards, access terminals, personal computers, access terminals, telephones without a display or keypad, or any combination or sub-combination thereof.

[0022] The application download server 16 is shown here on a network 26 with other computer elements in communication with the wireless network 14. There is a second server 30 and a stand-alone server 32, and each server can provide separate services and processes to the wireless devices 12,18,20,22 across the wireless network 14. There is preferably also at least one stored application database 28 that holds the applications that are downloadable by the wireless devices 12,18,20,22.

[0023] In FIG. 2, a block diagram is shown that more fully illustrates the components of the wireless network 14 and interrelation of the elements of the present invention. The wireless network 14 is merely exemplary and can include any system whereby remote modules, such as wireless devices 12,18,20,22 communicate over-the-air between and among each other and/or between and among components of a wireless network 14, including, without limitation, wireless network carriers and/or servers. The application download server 16 and the stored application database 28, along any other servers such as server 30 which are needed to provide cellular telecommunication services, communicate with a carrier network 40, through a data link, such as the Internet, a secure LAN, WAN, or other network. The carrier network 40 controls messages (sent as data packets) sent to a messaging service controller ("MSC") 42. The carrier network 40 communicates with the MSC 42 by a network, the Internet and/or POTS ("plain ordinary telephone system"). Typically, the network or Internet connection between the carrier network 40 and the MSC 42 transfers data, and the POTS transfers voice information. The MSC 42 is connected to multiple base stations ("BTS") 44. In a similar manner to the carrier network, the MSC 42 is typically connected to the BTS 44 by both the network and/or Internet for data

transfer and POTS for voice information. The BTS 44 ultimately broadcasts messages wirelessly to the wireless devices, such as cellular telephone 12, by short messaging service ("SMS"), or other over-the-air methods known in the art.

[0024] The wireless device, such as cellular telephone 12, has a computer platform 50 that can receive and execute software applications transmitted from the application download server 16. The computer platform 50 includes an application-specific integrated circuit ("ASIC" 52), or other processor, microprocessor, logic circuit, or other data processing device. The ASIC 52 is installed at the time of manufacture of the wireless device and is not normally upgradeable. The ASIC 52 or other processor executes the application programming interface ("API") layer that interfaces with any resident programs in the memory 56 of the wireless device. The memory can be comprised of read-only or random-access memory (RAM and ROM), EPROM, flash cards, or any memory common to computer platforms. The computer platform 50 also includes a local database 58 that can hold applications not actively used in memory 56. The local database 58 is typically a flash memory cell, but can be any secondary storage device as known in the art, such as magnetic media, EPROM, optical media, tape, or soft or hard disk.

0025] The wireless device, such as cellular telephone 12, accordingly downloads one or more software applications, such as games, news, stock monitors, and the like, and holds the application on the local database 58 when not in use, and uploads stored resident applications on the local database 58 to memory 56 for execution on the API 54 when so desired by the user. However, there are significant cost and size constraints on the wireless device that limit the installed storage capability available in the local database 58 and memory 56, so a limited amount of resident software applications can be held on the wireless device. The present inventive system and method manages this limitation of storage capacity through the selective deletion and reloading of individual software application components, as is further described herein.

[0026] With reference to FIG. 3, there is shown an illustrative file structure, or data management structure, held in the API 54. The top-level domain is “Files” 60 that contains all of the discrete software files on the computer platform 50. The file structure of FIG. 3 is merely illustrative and may not appear in this form on the computer platform 50, and may even be present purely in machine code on the wireless device 12,18,20,22 with no discernable file structure. In the Files 60 is the API, which here is shown as binary runtime environment for windows (“BREW”) 62, which is the API used by QUALCOMM® to interact with software applications on the wireless device computer platform 50. The BREW 62 files include application files 64, and one file is game of chess 66 that has been downloaded from the application download server 16 and is now

resident on the local database 58 of the computer platform 50 of the wireless device. For purposes of illustration, the chess 66 application is a resident software application of the wireless device.

[0027] The chess 66 application includes several software components 68, such as the files chess.mod and chess.bar. The application components 68 are necessary modules to execute the chess application on the computer platform 50. Chess 66 also includes specific application-associated data, shown here as a scores.sig 70, which are the stored scores for the user playing games of chess on the computer platform 50. There also can be a license included as a hidden file in the chess 66 application. Thus, the application components 68 that allow execution of the game of chess are easily duplicated with a copy transmitted from the application download server 16, while the associated-application data, such as the scores 70 and the license will be lost if their files or modules are deleted. The present invention therefore utilizes the ability to obtain another copy of the non-essential application components from the application download server 16 while maintaining the non-retrievable application-associated data, such as a license, or user specific data, such as personal information and addresses, or even purely entertainment-related data such as the previous scores 70 for chess games.

[0028] When the user desires to download another software application to the computer platform 50 and there are insufficient resources, especially in terms of storage on the local database 58, the BREW API 62, or other space-managing components, can trigger a prompt to the user to ask if the application components for chess can be removed so that the requested downloaded application can be placed on the computer platform 50. Otherwise, the BREW API 62 can determine which components to delete and automatic manage the system resources. While the chess.mod and chess.bar files are deleted from the chess 66 file, the chess game will not be executable on the computer platform 50. Through the separation of essential and non-essential files on the computer platform 50, the wireless device can selectively delete one or more of the application components 68 of the one or more resident software applications without loss of the application-associated data, such as the scores file 70.

[0029] When the application which has had one or more application components deleted, such as the chess game 66 with the chess.mod and the chess.bar application components 68 deleted and the user desires to again use that application, the wireless device will selectively prompts the application download server 16 across the wireless network 14 for transmission of one or more application components 68. Once the wireless device receives the application components 68, the wireless device installs the transmitted one or more application components 68 back onto the computer platform 50 such that the resident application, or here chess 66, is again executable. It

should be noted that all of the application components 68 do not have to be removed, and can be deleted based upon size of the application or other criteria. Further, the files containing application-associated data, such as scores.sig 70, can also contain application components required to execute the application and are not necessarily pure data-containers.

[0030] FIGS. 4 and 5 are flowcharts illustrating the inventive method for managing the loading and removal of application components 68 of one or more software applications resident on the computer platform 50 of a wireless device 12,18,20,22. As shown in FIG. 4, the computer platform 50 receives the instruction to download a software application, shown at step 80, and then a decision is made on the ASIC 52 or other processor of the wireless device as to whether there are sufficient resources available to download the application, as shown at decision 82. If there are sufficient resources available, then the application is downloaded and stored, as shown at step 84, and the download process is terminated. If there are insufficient resources at decision 82, then the user is prompted to clear system resources in order to download the application, as shown at step 86, which entail the deleting of certain application components. A decision is then made as to whether the user approves of clearing resources, as shown at decision 88, and if not, the user is informed of the insufficient resources available for the download, as shown at step 90, and the download process is terminated. If the user approves of clearing resources at decision 88, then one or more application components, such as components 68, are selectively deleted to clear the requisite resources, and such deletion occurs without significant loss of the application-associated data, such as the scores.sig file 70 or any license to use the application. Then the application is downloaded and stored on the computer platform 50, as shown at step 94, and the down load process is terminated.

[0031] The process to reinstall the deleted components is shown in FIG. 5 when a request to execute the application with one or more deleted components 68 is received, as shown at step 100. An example of this would be the user seeking to play the chess game once again. The user is then preferably prompted to make a communication link to the application download server 16, as shown by step 102. However, the wireless device at receipt of the execution request can alternately automatically establish the communication link. If a request to execute the application is requested of the user, then a decision is made as to whether the user has authorized the link, as shown at decision 104. If the user declines establishing the link, the user is informed that the needed application components must be downloaded in order to execute the request application, as shown at step 106, and then the execution request is terminated. If the user authorizes the communication link at decision 104, then a communication link is establish with the application download server 16, as shown at step 108.



[0032] Once the communication link is established with the application download server 16, the application download server 16 is prompted by the wireless device to transmit one or more application components that are needed by the wireless device to execute the requested application, as shown at step 110. It is then determined if the server transmitted requisite application components, as shown at decision 112, and if not, the user is informed of the failure to obtain the requisite components, as shown at step 114, and the execution request is terminated. Otherwise, if the server has transmitted the requisite components at decision 112, the wireless device receives the components from the application download server, as shown at step 116, and installs the received components into the application such that the application is executable, as shown at step 118. The application is then executed on the wireless device until terminated, as shown at step 120.

[0033] If the reloading of the deleted application components, such as application components 68, were automatic, the process of FIG. 5 would go right from the receipt of the request to execute the application at step 100 to prompting the application download server 16 at step 110. The wireless device would only inform the user if the application failed to download the components, as shown at step 114.

[0034] The step of establishing a communication link is typically establishing a communication link through a digital or analog cellular telecommunication network as shown in FIG. 2, but other wireless networks such as a wireless LAN, or a microwave or infrared network can alternately be used. Further, establishing a communication link can occur automatically upon the wireless device 12,18,20,22 intending to execute a resident software application for which one or more associated components have been deleted, i.e. the wireless device bridges a communication through the wireless network 14 to the application download server 16. Otherwise, the step of establishing a communication link can occur upon the specific prompt of user of the wireless device 12,18,20,22 to bridge a communication link the application download server 16 to transmit over the wireless network 14 one or more application components for a resident software application for which one or more associated components have been deleted. If the user of the wireless device will be billed for the communication link, such as a cellular phone call, in order to have the new application components transmitted to the wireless device, then the user should be prompted prior to deletion of the component(s) to authorize the communication link that will be necessarily to reload the components. The user can again be prompted when the communication link is needed to retrieve the components of the application to render the application executable. However, if the wireless device is fully automated and the communication link does not necessitate a charge to the user, then no prompt needs to be made to

the user, and the reloading of the component(s) is transparent, unless a problem is encountered and an error message generated, such as at step 114.

[0035] In view of the inventive method, the present invention includes a program resident in a computer readable medium, where the program directs a wireless device having a computer platform to perform the inventive steps of the method. The computer readable medium can be the memory 56 of the computer platform 50 of the cellular telephone 12, or other wireless device, or can be in a local database, such as local database 58 of the cellular telephone 12. Further, the computer readable medium can be in a secondary storage media that is loadable onto a wireless device computer platform, such as a magnetic disk or tape, optical disk, hard disk, flash memory, or other storage media as is known in the art. In the context of FIGS. 4 and 5, the present invention methods may be implemented, for example, by operating portion(s) of the wireless network 14 to execute a sequence of machine-readable instructions. These instructions may reside in various types of signal-bearing media. This signal-bearing media may comprise, for example, RAM (not shown) accessible by, or residing within, the components of the wireless network 14. Whether contained in RAM, a diskette, or other secondary storage media, the instructions may be stored on a variety of machine-readable data storage media, such as DASD storage (e.g., a conventional "hard drive" or a RAID array), magnetic tape, electronic read-only memory (e.g., ROM, EPROM, or EEPROM), an optical storage device (e.g. CD-ROM, WORM, DVD, digital optical tape), paper "punch" cards, or other suitable data storage media including transmission media such as digital and analog.

[0036] While the foregoing disclosure shows illustrative embodiments of the invention, it should be noted that various changes and modifications could be made herein without departing from the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims. Furthermore, although elements of the invention may be described or claimed in the singular, the plural is contemplated unless limitation to the singular is explicitly stated.